

JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 20.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1878.

NO. 43.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1.50
For six months, : : : : 1.00

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For square, 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1.00
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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.
For Township Officers, each \$1.00
For County " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

W. R. OSBORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

He is located in Jasper, and offers his professional services to the public, and will endeavor to merit a share of patronage.

Office on Eighth street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Wetman. Residence on the corner of 7th and Newton streets. Sept. 14, 1877—11.

C. H. MASON, **W. S. HUNTER,**
ROCKPORT, JASPER.

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in Dubois and adjoining counties. Will also attend Circuit Court in Warren, Dubois and Perry counties.

OFFICE.—South Side of Public Square, Sept. 17th, 1875.—12.

CLEMENT DOANE

Attorney at Law.

JASPER, IND.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and also in Dubois County, and will endeavor to merit a share of patronage. Office in the "Courier" Building, West Main Street.

WILL C. TRAYLOR

Attorney at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. Office on the East of the St. Charles Hotel. June 21, 1874—15.

ERNO BUETTNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties, Indiana. Jan 8, 1874.

J. E. DILLON, **C. H. DILLON.**

Dillon & Dillon,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE over Jos. Troxler's Saddler Shop.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Sept. 29th, 1876—2.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP

WM. GASSER,

North Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Has built and opened a new shop for all kinds of smith work. His long acquaintance with the citizens of Dubois county, and the well known character of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the times. Horse shoeing and ironing of wagons or bugles promptly attended to.

November 13th, 1874.—12

Wm. GASSER.

New Saddler Shop.

JOHN TROXLER,

SOUTH EAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE.

JASPER, INDIANA.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
HALTERS,
WAGON HARNESS,
BUGGY HARNESS,
Nubby Trimming done with neatness and dispatch. He also keeps constantly on hand, harness, chains, buggy and wagon whips, &c. &c.
A share of patronage solicited.
Oct. 12, 1871.

JOHN TROXLER.

Early Settlements About Troy and Maxville.

As early as 1802 the eyes of immigrants passing down from Louisville and other points up the Ohio river, in search of homes in the West and South were attracted to the beautiful localities and fertile soils along and about the mouth of Anderson, a little stream that now divides Spencer from Perry county, and an occasional family would land from their broadhorns and locate there. In that year several families were attracted by the beautiful scenery in that locality, and disembarked among whom were the Wrights, Taylors, Polks, Eskrings, Starks, Kellams, DeWitts and Lamars, one of whom, Uriah Lamar, was afterwards Sheriff of Spencer county. Afterwards other families came and settled, among whom may be named the Jones, Anderson, Huff, Evans, McDaniel, Lamb, Bates, Basye and Connor. At that time all the country from the present city of New Albany, Ind., to the city of Shawneetown, Ill., at the mouth of the Wabash river, was occupied by the Wyandotte, Shawnee, Miami, Kickapoo and other tribes of roving Indians. All Southern Indiana at that time was one vast wilderness, filled with all manner of wild beasts, game, and savage red men. It was a paradise for hunters and trappers. The settlements in and around Troy and Maxville were not made permanent until about the year 1814, on account of the war 1812, with Great Britain and consequent ill nature of the savages, who seem to have taken sides with England. The battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811, however, seemed to have crushed out the spirit of the Indians, and from that time on they were more docile and tractable, and the whites had but little trouble with them. In 1815 Troy became the county seat of Perry county, which then also embraced the territory now composing the county of Spencer, and so remained until 1818, when Spencer was organized. During the three or four years that Spencer remained an integral part of Perry county our people had to attend courts at Troy and pay their taxes there. The first court held in Troy was presided over by Judge Isaac Blackford, who was an appointee of Territorial Governor Posey. W. S. Lamb was the Clerk, Dade Connor, Sheriff, and the Associated Judges who sat with Judge Blackford were James McDaniel and Thomas Morton. They were also appointed in 1815 by Governor Posey. After the excitement about Indian troubles died away people flocked into Perry county rapidly and settled above and below Troy, and up and down Anderson creek, or river, and by the year 1820 a great many settlements had been made about Maxville, New Boston and other points in the northeastern portion of what is now Spencer county, and at points in Perry, back of Tell City, Canton, and along Deer creek. As early as 1811, a man named Richardson erected a mill for grinding corn on Deer creek, where people for twenty miles around would repair to have their grain ground. Prior to the building of this mill they had to go to Kentucky to get their grinding done. The first school ever taught in Troy was presided over by a man named Anderson, who had the reputation of being a severe disciplinarian but a successful pedagogue. This same Anderson opened the first hotel in Troy. It was a log house, with crib attachments for the entertainment of horses of guests. During the sessions of courts the landlord of this Troy tavern had all he could do in entertaining "man and beast," but he is said to have fed the judges and the lawyers in princely style on "hog and hominy." In 1816 the first paper ever published in Perry county was issued at Troy, under the name of Troy Gazette, and was printed on common "foolscap" paper. The editor's name has not been preserved. The only lawyers whose names are now remembered as having practiced at the Troy bar were John A. Brackbridge, Judge Pitcher, Judge John Law, and old Ben Hardin, of Kentucky fame, who occasionally came over and defended men who were on trial for capital crimes. It is related of him by one who remembers the circumstance that on one occasion a man was on trial at Troy for murder, and just as the prisoner was being arraigned for plea, in stalked a rough-looking back-woodsman, with coonskin cap on and dressed in buckskin apparel, who edged up to the prisoner and whispered in his ear to plead not guilty, and made himself known as Ben Hardin, his lawyer, he having been retained by a friend of the prisoner, unbeknown to him. The court, bar and spectators seemed astonished at the appearance and actions of the stranger, but when he arose to address the jury the truth flashed upon all that it was old Ben Hardin. He succeeded in clearing the alleged murderer by his eloquence and skill. On old friend, Judge Barkwell, in his early days, also settled at Troy and practiced law there for a while. Other prominent lawyers of Indiana Territory, who used to attend the Troy courts while Judge Blackford presided, were Davis Floyd

and John Ross, two able attorneys in those early days. In 1814, one Thomas Lincoln and his son, Abe, afterwards so celebrated, established a ferry across the mouth of Anderson river, at Maxville, where they made considerable money in crossing people who had business at Troy, and during court and masterpieces times they would take in a great deal of money. During the dull times Abe and his father would take their guns and roam the forest in search of game. One of these jaunts they spent on the land about where Lincoln City now stands, and elder Lincoln was so charmed with it appearance that he made up his mind to enter it and make that his future home. As soon, therefore, as he became able he entered the tract now known as the Lincoln farm and moved upon it, where he made a clearing, built a cabin, and lived there until about 1830, when he sold out and moved to Illinois. It was on his farm that young Abe grew up to manhood, studied his book, by the light of a bark fire, and laid the foundation of his future greatness. The old settlers now alive, who were familiar with young Abraham Lincoln, never tire of telling about his pranks while a boy. He used to write verses about his rivals, young men who were courting his girls, and his poetry was so satirical that he either got into youthful fights over them or had to apologize to his rivals, to save his hide. He is represented as a big, tall, strapping fellow, very awkward in his gait and manners, and for that reason was often subjected to the sport and jeers of neighboring youngsters. The first mail route established in this part of what was then Indiana Territory was that one from New Harmony, via what are now known as Boonville, Rockport, Troy and Leavenworth, to Louisville. That was in 1812. It was carried on horseback by the contractor, one John Williams, and it frequently took him a whole month to make the trip, as he often had to swim the creeks. It is said that this man Williams was a game fellow and neither feared God nor man. He always went well armed and was always on his guard about robbers, Indians and wild animals. He ran many narrow escapes, but always managed to make his monthly schedule time. Whenever it happened, as it sometimes did, that he failed to make the cabins where he regularly slept, and got his meals, he would tie his horse to a tree, and with his trusty rifle kill a deer, bear or turkey, kindle a fire, cook and eat it. At an early day a company of English capitalists established a pottery manufactory at Troy, but afterwards abandoned it on account of some defect in the clay. Very good yellow ware, however, is made there now. On the beautiful bluff back of Troy, and overlooking the city as well, at its base, sleeps, as tradition hath it, Capt. Dick Fulton, who ran the first steamboat down the river in 1812, which so frightened the early pioneers whose cabins dotted the canebreaks on either shore of LA BELLE RIVIERE, and filled the Indian mind with wonder and amazement.

Courier-Journal, 21st: Rt. Rev. Francis Chastant, the new Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Vincennes, has made study new regulations in his diocese, and his pastoral letter was read in all the Catholic churches Sunday. While several of the rules are observed in most of the Catholic churches, it is the idea of the Bishop to call the attention of the pastors of the church under his charge to a very strict observance of the rules according to the ritual. The Bishop first requires that all announcements of marriages be made for three consecutive Sundays preceding the marriage, instead of announcing it once or twice, as heretofore. No priest is allowed to perform mixed marriages, that is between Catholic and Protestant without a dispensation from the Bishop, and it shall be provided that the non-Catholic party shall agree that the Catholic party does not surrender any right to the church; and it is provided further that the children born in wedlock shall be raised in the Catholic faith. If a non-Catholic wishes to marry a Catholic, these stipulations must be agreed to, else the marriage can not be solemnized in the church. In the matter of the temporal management of the affairs of the church, it is the wish of the Bishop that each congregation select four Trustees, whose duty it shall be to see that the pastor is aided in managing the temporal affairs of his congregation. Hereafter a distinct salary will be set apart for each priest, and the Trustees will see that it is paid. A separate sum will also be set apart for the support of the school, connected with each congregation, and the amount collected over and above shall be devoted to the payment of the church debt. The Right Reverend Bishop will call a meeting of the pastors in the diocese next month to consider matters of moment connected with the affairs of the church.

—An aged laborer in Wales was lately killed by the sting of a bee behind the ear.

REPRESENTATIVE HART. His Views on the Interest Question, and on the Corruption of the Ballot-Box.

PLAZA VALLEY, Oct. 20th, 1878.
EDITOR TIMES.—I see in the Loggones Times of Oct. 24th, an ably written article in favor of reduction of the rate of interest, which I heartily endorse. I find from the best information I can obtain, that the people of Indiana for state, corporate and individual liabilities are in debt about one-third of the whole valuation of the real and personal property within the state. If that one-third brought an interest of six per cent, it would make it at the rate of two per cent. on the whole. Now the yearly increase of productive property in the state is only a little over three per cent. It would give over an equal proportion of the increase to the creditor class; therefore, I think that five per cent. ought to be the standard of interest in Indiana, in order that the creditor and debtor classes might have an equal proportion of the increase of productive wealth. In the paper of the same date, I notice an article in relation to contract, containing a promise to pay money, without relief from valuation laws. Such contracts appear to be voluntary on the part of the debtor; but experience teaches us that it has a pernicious effect on society, and in most cases disastrous to the debtor, as many such contracts are indirectly compulsory. However, before forming a conclusion, I would like to hear through the press, the opinions of our most experienced citizens; as in that case people would have to sacrifice private rights for the public good. There is another matter to which some newspapers call the attention of the next legislature—namely, the corruption practiced on the elective franchise. They recommend stringent laws to protect the ballot-box; but it appears to me that none of the press preaches the right remedy for the disease. I am well convinced that the extravagant salaries allowed by law to officers, are the ground-work and foundation of the corruption used in the efforts made to obtain office. The old men of Martin and other counties know by experience when our president was allowed half the amount he now receives, our foreign ministers in proportion; our congressmen five dollars per day; our state legislators three dollars per day, and other state officers in proportion; and county officers above officers about half the amount they are allowed now, that in those times of reasonableness, there was very little complaint of fraud, corruption and bribery in elections; therefore, in my opinion, the true remedy to restore the purity of the ballot-box, is to reduce all salaries of officers, federal, state and county, down to a reasonable compensation. That course would insure the purity of the elective franchise, and the permanency of this great republic. On the other hand, if corruption is encouraged by the inducement of obtaining high salaries, it will increase and finally be the downfall of the republic. To take a financial view of the case it would reduce the amount of taxes, the people of Indiana pay about \$300,000, after allowing their state and county officers a reasonable compensation for their services. Consequently I will be in favor of a resolution passing the next legislature, asking our members in Congress to use their influence to procure the passage of a law reducing the salaries of congressmen of all federal officers. I would also favor a law by our next legislature reducing the fees of state and county officers. In conclusion, I will say to the citizens of Martin and Dubois counties, that the above are my honest convictions regarding the matters contained in the propositions set forth. I earnestly request them to advise me through the press, and suggest to me matters that may be of interest to us all, and let the popular sentiment be known throughout the limits of the state; hoping that we may gain public opinion in our favor more strong and mighty than all the lobbyists that may combine against us. THOMAS HART.

They Knew He Meant It.

When a newly married widower passed a crowd who were standing on First Street last week one of the party remarked: "He waited a long time before he hitched onto his second wife didn't he?" "How long ago did his first wife die?" queried a subdued-looking stranger, who was standing near. The party figured that it had been about four years. "Too soon, too soon," mused the stranger; "if my wife should die I'd never get married again." The moisture that gathered in the stranger's eyes engulfed the crowd in a sea of sympathy, and when he bowed his head, and they saw the marks of a collar-pin behind his ear, and observe that several tufts of hair were missing from his scalp, they knew that he meant what he said.—Fulton Times.

The New York Advocate exposes one of the privileges enjoyed by National Banks. It says: "Suppose that at the close of the war, ten men each owning a farm worth \$100,000, should sell, and place their currency in bonds.

"The law exempts their investments from taxation.

"Under the banking law these ten men associate their capital and deposit their \$1,000,000 of bonds with the Controller of the Currency as security, and receive a charter for a First National Bank, and with this charter they receive a loan of \$900,000 of bank currency at one per cent. interest. Their bonds still continue to yield them their regular six per cent. interest.

"Now, in order that they may monopolize the money of the country, and that it may not get so plenty as to reduce the rate of usury, they provided in the banking law that whenever they received \$100 of bank currency from the Controller at one per cent. the government should destroy \$80 of its own legal tender greenbacks.

"But with the first national bank they do not stop.

"With the \$900,000 of bank bills they purchase bonds at par, deposit these and start a second bank, receiving another loan of \$810,000. This is again put into bonds, another bank started, and \$729,000 more of bank currency received. The following table shows the number of banks that may grow out of the first one having \$1,000,000 capital:

No.	Bonds deposited.	Currency drawn.
1	\$1,000,000	\$900,000
2	900,000	810,000
3	810,000	729,000
4	729,000	646,100
5	646,100	581,490
6	581,490	533,341
7	533,341	471,007
8	471,007	423,707
9	423,707	380,054
10	380,054	342,466
11	342,466	308,220
12	308,220	277,398
13	277,398	249,659
14	249,659	224,694
15	224,694	202,225
16	202,225	182,003
17	182,003	163,803
18	163,803	147,423
19	147,423	132,681
20	132,681	119,413
21	119,413	102,472
22	102,472	96,725
23	96,725	87,053
24	87,053	78,348
25	78,348	70,514
26	70,514	63,463
27	63,463	57,117
28	57,117	51,406
29	51,406	46,366

Total bonds \$9,386,978

"Now, these ten men, with an original capital of \$1,000,000, have established twenty-nine first-class banks, have bonds deposited to the amount of \$9,386,978, yielding them an annual interest of \$560,278, besides a cash capital of \$45,366 to do business upon.

"The simple interest alone upon these bonds for twenty years (the time for which they borrowed the money) will amount to \$11,255,560."

Longshore Times.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Burglary

Last Thursday night, James Rehm, an employee of P. M. Walker & Co., was returning home, about 9 o'clock p. m., he had to pass the mill. Seeing a light in the office, he peeped through the window and perceived three men working at the safe. He hurried home and returned with a loaded pistol. Advancing within ten feet from the window he shot several times through it. After one of the shots, he heard a noise as of something dropping on the floor. The thieves then retreated, escaping through a window on the south side of the mill. After they got out they fired at Walter Perkins, Rehm's brother-in-law. They also fired at Rehm from behind the pond. One of them in his flight went through the pond. They left behind them one pair of boots, two pairs of shoes, one bottle of whisky, one bottle of coal oil, one new knife and a silver quarter. They had done no damage. Blood was found on a sack near the window through which they went out. No clue to the thieves yet.

We understand that Tom. Inman is soon to ask charge of the Heckman house, at Shoals.

J. E. Walker will be an applicant for door-keeper of the Senate, at the meeting of the next legislature.

—Retail liquor dealers call their places of business "sample rooms," "liquor rooms," "saloon," and sometimes "barrooms," but uncommon indeed is such a sign as swings in Three Rivers, Michigan, "Si Struther's Gin Mill."

—The whole area of Great Britain and Ireland under cultivation is, exclusive of space covered by buildings, roads, waters, gardens, wood and waste land, 47,327,000 acres.